THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1778.

TOULON, *August* 9.

THE Captains of the ships that compose our squadron, have received orders to replace daily the provisions they consume, and every other thing they may want, that their departure may not be delayed, whenever the sailing orders arrive.

Vienna, August 27. The last advices received respecting the differences between Russia and the Porte, confirm, that preparations for war are carried on with great activity by both parties; but that, nevertheless, the negociations are not interrupted.

Warsaw, August 27. On Monday last Numan Bey had a public audience of the King, who was seated on this throne in the great hall of the senate, all the the senators being present.

LONDON.

Sept. 10. The American war is of so different a complexion from every other war which hath harrassed Europe, that it is not to be judged by the rules which may be applicable to ordinary cases. The capture of an American town, doth not imply the conquest of the vicinage. We took New-York. Did that secure *the province* in our interest? We are in possession of Ticonderoga. Will that insure the submission of *the adjacent country?* We destroyed the flourishing town of Norfolk. Is the *Province of Virginia* therefore in our possession? In other wars, the capture of a city, or the surrender of the principal village in a district, is necessarily followed by the subjection of the circumjacent country. Not so in America. We may take Philadelphia. Will that secure to us *the whole Province of Pennsylvania?* If not, we are only fighting to gain a lodgment for our troops in the heart of an enemy's country. What would Mareschal Saxe have said to such a war? the greatest generals would have reprobated it. Yet either through ignorance or wilful error, we exult in trifles, and are satisfied with the capture of a single town, when whole provinces must be subdued, or we never shall effect the conquest of America.

The French, who are jealous of the growing power of Russia, have endeavoured to take advantage of the friendly disposition of the Emperor of Germany, which proceeds from a natural cause of relationship between him and the Queen, who governs and presides over the politics of France; and, in order to wean him from the interest of the Empress, have taken all possible pains to prevail upon him to stand neuter in case of a rupture with the Porte.

Sept. 15. Letters from Cadiz, by the Molly, Lanastee, which is arrived at Greenock from Cadiz, brings an account, that in the course of a fortnight 20 sail of American ships, laden with the produce of their country, arrived at that port under Spanish colours, and under convoy of some Spanish men of war.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 4.

"Be assured, notwithstanding assurances, that there is something hatching at this court, which will shortly surprise all Europe. I have some authority for this declaration, and I wish it may prove false. The politics of this court, it is true, are divided, and should the Queen's party prevail, what I have advanced will most surely come to pass."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, September 12.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead his Majesty's ship Maidstone, Captain Gardner, from the Downs; she is bound to Jamaica.

"His Majesty's frigate Venus, Captain Williams, with the fleet bound to New-York, left Cowes and Yarmouth roads yesterday, and came through Spithead, and out at St. Helen's, not being able to get through the Needles; they are nearly out of sight, with the wind to the northwards: Friday morning, eleven o'clock.

"His Majesty's ship Egmont, Capt. Elphinstone, has received sailing orders, and will proceed to sea this day."

The Sampson, Twoman, from South-Carolina to Nantz, with rice and indigo, is totally lost on the coast of France.

The Prosper sloop of war is ordered to be got ready immediately to carry over Gen. Haldimand, and his train to Quebec.

Sept. 22. The following reply of Charles the Second to his parliament, concisely explains the system of government adopted in the present reign.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"*I take this address very kindly, and I expect that you shall stand by me, as I always will by you.*"

The intention of parliaments is totally defeated when they are prostituted to the views of the crown. Parliaments were ordained for the security of our liberties. They may be bribed to betray our birthright.

A packed parliament is the worst of evils which can happen in a free country. The purse of the nation is at the disposal of an House of Commons. Should that house be filled with court-pensioners, the wealth of the kingdom would be at the disposal of the crown.

Besides the distribution of offices amongst the members of the House of Commons, there is another method practised to secure their votes. When a member chuses to be pliable, his intentions are announced, and he is set down for 500l. per annum. The minister hath several of those privy-pensioners on his list.

Montague, who was at the head of the treasury, in the reign of King William, was an excellent manager of the House of Commons. He knew so well how to bribe the members, that he used to say in the cabinet, "*Propose but your measure, I have the majority ready.*"

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Sept. 19.

"On Wednesday arrived at Spithead from the Downs the Cameleon sloop.

"Sailed from Spithead several armed transports, with troops and provisions, bound to New-York.

In the last campaign in Canada General Burgoyne was piqued that General Carleton should command him, he therefore came home, and, on his return to Quebec, carried out fresh powers, whereby he was to command the forces on the expedition, tho' Carleton was Captain-General and commander in chief of the whole province: Carleton was now piqued in his turn, and wrote home to be recalled, which request was granted, and General Haldimand is now preparing to set out to relieve him.

It is said that some very disagreeable accounts have been received from the East-Indies; in consequence of which seven ships of the line were this day put in commission; two at Portsmouth, two at Plymouth, two at Chatham, and one at Woolwich, which have orders to be got ready for sea as soon as possible.

Anecdote of the King of Prussia.---A German prince who had agreed to let out to the English a battalion of his troops to serve against the Americans, sent directions to his resident at the court of Berlin, to demand a passage for them through the Prussian dominions. The resident obeyed; the King expressed his surprise at the demand, as he had not heard that war had been declared between any of the powers of Europe. Your Majesty is in the right, replied the envoy, there is no war in Europe, the battalion I speak of is a body of troops that my master has sold to the King of Great-Britain, and are to be sent to America. O, ho! said the King, why did not you tell me so at first? This comes under the denomination of *merchandise*, and therefore, upon paying the *duties*, your

maſter ſhall have leave to paſs his troops through my territories.

WORCESTER, January 1.

Tueſday about one hundred and fifty Canadians, moſt of whom were taken at Bennington, and have been priſoners of war, ſtationed in this and New-Hampſhire State, paſſed through this town, on their way to Albany, having chiefly enliſted in the ſervice of the United States.

BURLINGTON, January 14.

A correſpondent, who wiſhes to have a ſpirit of activity and enterprize encouraged in our army, has furniſhed us with the following anecdote, which may be depended upon---"A troop of dragoons in Col. Bland's regiment, ſeldom having more than twenty-five men and horſes fit for duty, has, ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, taken 124 Britiſh and Heſſian privates, beſides four commiſſioned officers, with the loſs only of one horſe.---This gallant corps is under the command of Capt. Lee, Lieut. Lindſay and Cornet Peyton, whoſe merit and ſervices it is hoped will not paſs unnoticed or unrewarded."

We are told in the Philadelphia papers, that *General Lord Cornwallis* embarked for England. "It is an undoubted fact," ſays a correſpondent, "that he has embarked for England in a leaden coffin; a ſample of the vigour of the American arms. We hope to pay off all our Engliſh debts by the like remittances."

About eight days ago a very large ſchooner drove on ſhore upon the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, with the ice, richly laden; having on board 101 hogſheads of rum and ſpirits, a large quantity of fine and coarſe cloths, India ſilks, bohea tea, &c. &c. The ice having cut the veſſel through, the crew delivered themſelves to the militia of Salem county, and the principal part of the cargo has been ſaved, and ſtored in a place of ſecurity.

Letter from Major-General ROBERTSON to his Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON.

SIR, *New-York, January* 4, 1778.

I AM interrupted in my daily attempts to ſoften the calamities of priſoners, and reconcile their caſe with our ſecurity, by a general cry of reſentment, ariſing from an information----

That officers in the King's ſervice, taken on the 27th of November, and Mr. John Brown, a deputy commiſſary, are to be tried in Jerſey for high treaſon; and that Mr. Iliff and another priſoner have been hanged.

Though I am neither authoriſed to threaten or to ſooth, my wiſh to prevent an increaſe of horrors will juſtify my uſing the liberty of an old acquaintance, to deſire your interpoſition to put an end to, or prevent meaſures which, if purſued on one ſide, would tend to prevent every act of humanity on the other, and render every perſon who exerciſes this to the king's enemies, odious to his friends.

I need not point out to you all the cruel conſequences of ſuch a proceedure. I am hopeful you'll prevent them, and excuſe this trouble from, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

N. B. At the moment that the cry of murder reached my ears, I was ſigning orders, that Fell's requeſt, to have the liberty of the city, and Colonel Reynold to be ſet free on his parole, ſhould be complied with. I have not recalled the order, becauſe though the evidence be ſtrong, I can't believe it poſſible a meaſure ſo cruel and impolitic could be accepted where you bear ſway.

To William Livingſton, Eſq; &c. &c.

Governor LIVINGSTON's Anſwer.

SIR, *January* 7, 1778.

HAVING received a letter under your ſignature, dated the 4th inſtant, which I have ſome reaſon to think you intended for me, I ſit down to anſwer your inquiries concerning certain officers in the ſervice of your king, taken on Staten-Iſland, and one Brown, who calls himſelf a deputy commiſſary; and alſo reſpecting one Iliff, and another priſoner (I ſuppoſe you muſt mean John Mee, he having ſhared the fate you mention) who have been hanged.

Buſkirk, Earl and Hammel, who are, I preſume, the officers intended with the ſaid Brown, were ſent to me by General Dickinſon, as priſoners taken on Staten-Iſland. Finding them all to be ſubjects of this State, and to have committed treaſon againſt it, the Council of Safety committed them to Trenton goal. At the ſame time I acquainted General Waſhington, that if he choſe to treat the three firſt, who were Britiſh officers, as priſoners of war, I doubted not the Council of Safety would be ſatisfied. General Waſhington has ſince informed me that he intends to conſider them as ſuch; and they are therefore at his ſervice, whenever the Commiſſary of priſoners ſhall direct concerning them. Brown, I am told, committed ſeveral robberies in this State before he took ſanctuary on Staten-Iſland, and I ſhould ſcarcely imagine that he has expiated the guilt of his former crimes by committing the greater one of joining the enemies of his country. However, if General Waſhington chooſes to conſider him alſo as a priſoner of war, I ſhall not interpoſe in the matter.

Iliff was executed, after a trial by a jury, for enlifting our ſubjects, himſelf being one, as recruits in the Britiſh army, and he was apprehended on his way with them to Staten-Iſland. Had he never been ſubject to this State, he would have forfeited his life as a ſpy. Mee was one of his company, and had alſo procured our ſubjects to enliſt in the ſervice of the enemy.

If theſe tranſactions, Sir, ſhould induce you to countenance greater ſeverities towards our people, whom the fortune of war has thrown into your power, than they have already ſuffered, you will pardon me for thinking that you go farther out of your way to find palliatives for inhumanity than neceſſity ſeems to require; and if this be the cry of murder to which you allude as having reached your ears, I ſincerely pity your ears for being ſo frequently aſſaulted with cries of murder much more audible, becauſe much leſs diſtant, I mean the cries of your priſoners who are conſtantly periſhing in the goals of New-York (the cooleſt and moſt deliberate kind of murder) from the rigorous manner of their treatment.

I am, with all due reſpect,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

James Robertſon, Eſq; &c. &c. &c.

P. S. You have diſtinguiſhed me by a title which I have neither authority nor ambition to aſſume, I know of no man, Sir, who *bears ſway* in this State. It is our peculiar felicity, and our ſuperiority over the tyrannical ſyſtem we have diſcarded, that we are not ſwayed by men----In New-Jerſey, Sir, the laws alone *bear ſway*.

LANCASTER, January 21.

A gentleman from Tom's river, in Monmouth county, Eaſt Jerſey, ſaw 6 or 7 topſail veſſels at ſea, ſeemingly bound to New-York; and aſcending a veſſel's maſt, he diſcovered 10 or 12 more, purſuing the ſame courſe. Two American veſſels unknown, which the enemy had captured and ſent for that port, have ſome weeks ſince been wrecked on the Jerſey coaſt.

A tranſport cut through by the ice about the laſt of December, was abandoned by the enemy near Port Penn, in Newcaſtle county. They have loſt above twelve veſſels in the Delaware at different places, on that occaſion. We have no particulars concerning ſome of them.

On Thurſday laſt the ſloop Bachelor, John Staples maſter, bound for Philadelphia, burthen about 50 tons, with three hands on board, was taken by Capt. Joſeph Rice, of the artillery, and a party of 8 men, off Marcus-Hook. Her cargo conſiſts of 36 caſks of rice, 8 barrels of beef, 2 caſks of porter, 24 firkins of butter, 500 buſhels of potatoes and turnips, 6 hogſheads of loaf ſugar, 3 ditto of brown ſugar, 5 ditto of rum, 17 tierces of ſalmon, 18 boxes of ſoap, 1 cheſt of bohea tea, 20 hams, 20 cheeſes, 2 barrels of tar, 1 pipe of wine, 1 hogſhead of bottled claret, 4 barrels of flour, and 192 half hides.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 9.

We hear that on Sunday laſt ſome of the enemy's ſhips went up Rappahannock river, and took a French ſhip with 4 or 500 hogſheads of tobacco on board; and on Monday they took another French veſſel, loaded with tobacco. We alſo hear they have taken the ----- galley, Capt. Markham, and were in puſuit of another French veſſel

BALTIMORE, January 13.

By Capt. Cordray, arrived at Sinepaxent in a ſhort paſſage from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that while he lay at the Cape, an armed Brig from South-Carolina fell in with a Britiſh frigate, who gave her chace, and would undoubtedly have taken her, had not a French frigate taken the Carolinaman under protection, and convoyed her ſafe into port.

Laſt Friday Capt. William Notten, in the ſloop Pennſylvania Farmer, arrived here in 25 days from Coracoa, who informs, that the news of Burgoyne and his army ſurrendering themſelves priſoners to the Americans, was received there before he ſailed, which afforded great ſatisfaction and joy to the people there, who immediately cauſed a number of cannon to be diſcharged, and the colours of the ſhipping in the harbour to be diſplayed, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois to his friend in this town, dated December 8, 1777.

"You no doubt have heard of the great preparations for war in the French Weſt-Indies; an embargo laid on all French veſſels; the French ports ſhut to all American veſſels; a number of tranſports and ſoldiers expected under a ſtrong convoy.——It is true, the embargo was laid, the ports ſhut to the Americans, and the tranſports coming under a convoy, until oppoſed by the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Paris, who declared, that ſhould the tranſports come under a convoy, the King his maſter would look upon it as a manifeſt declaration of war, and he did not know but they would be attacked before they reached the Weſt-Indies; but he hoped that would not be the caſe, as it was his maſter's intention to keep up a good underſtanding between the court of Great-Britain and thoſe of France and Spain, which he hoped would not take the advantage of the times, while he was quelling the unhappy rebellion that now ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and the Colonies; and that he could not help obſerving to them the favour ſhewn to American veſſels in the French ports. France, with her uſual policy, denied the Americans her ports for a while, took off the embargo, and agreed to ſend her tranſports to the iſlands without convoy. The tranſports arrived here and at Martinico, landing at Martinico 7000 effective men; and at this place were landed yeſterday about 6500 ſtout hearty fellows, among whom is a regiment of dragoons, with all their implements, &c. but no horſe, chiefly cloathed in heavy woollen, and in general old and well experienced officers and ſoldiers. And likewiſe arrived in the Havanna ten ſhips of the line, and ten frigates, with a number of tranſports with ſoldiers on board, and as many more daily expected. The people here thought at firſt they were for taking Jamaica; but ſince their arrival the politicians are off of that opinion, and judge, by their clothing, they are deſtined for a colder climate.

"The continental agent reſiding here, waited on General Dargour, after his arrival, and begged to know his intentions, in regard of admitting American veſſels; he replied, that he had orders from the King his maſter, to open all French ports, to the veſſels belonging to the Thirteen United States."

YORK-TOWN, *January* 24.

We hear that the Honourable Congreſs have ordered a monument to be erected in North-Carolina, to the memory of the amiable and gallant Gen. NASH, who fell on the 4th of October, at the battle of Germantown.

We are informed that the hon. GEORGE WALTON, Eſq; late one of the Delegates in Congreſs for the State of Georgia, died ſuddenly of an appoplectic fit, on his return home from this State.

We hear that Monſieur PLIARNE was drowned a few days ago, in croſſing the river Potomack. This French gentleman's engaging manners, and warm attachment to the liberties of this country, had procured him many friends in every part of the United States, during upwards of two years reſidence in them.

A correſpondent deſires to know whether it be moſt proper to call an inhabitant of the United States a Subject or a Citizen. The former has always been uſed to ſignify an inhabitant of monarchy---The word being derived from *ſub* and *jugum*, which ſignifies *under*

*, monarchy being founded in force, the [illegible] of course were conſidered as [illegible]. The [illegible] as [illegible] and a Frenchman [illegible] words.

ANECDOTE.

[illegible]ring the cannonade upon Fort Mifflin in the ri-Delaware, Captain Lee erected a little battery at [illegible]outh of Mantua-creek, a few miles below the [illegible] to annoy the enemy's ſhipping. The enemy perceived the danger to be apprehended from battery, and began a furious cannonade upon it. [illegible]geant, of the name of ELLIS, had occaſion in [illegible]ourſe of his duty to expoſe himſelf upon the top [illegible]e breaſt-work, in the height of the cannonade. [illegible]ſon, a lad of eleven years of age, a fifer in the [illegible]pany, ſeeing the extreme danger of his father, [illegible]d upon him to come down. The father told him [illegible]as in the way of his duty and feared nothing.--- [illegible] boy called to him a ſecond time to come down, bid his father think of his poor mamma and his [illegible]thers and ſiſters, who would ſuffer by his being [illegible]ed. The father chided him for his fears, and told [illegible] that he muſt do his duty, and not deſert any [illegible]ger when his country called him to it. Immedi-[illegible]y after he had ſpoken theſe words a cannon ball [illegible]ck his two thighs, and fractured them to pieces. [illegible] ſon ran up to him after he fell, wrung his hands [illegible] cried out, "Oh, my poor mamma!---I wiſh it [illegible] been me that had been killed inſtead of my dad-[illegible]---ſhe could live well enough without me, oh, my [illegible]r dadda, did not I tell you all this." A gen-[illegible]man in the neighbourhood of the battery ſent the [illegible]or man a 30 dollar bill. He took it with thank-[illegible]neſs, and delivered it to his ſon, with the follow-[illegible]g advice,----"Here, my boy, give this money to [illegible]ur mother.-----You muſt be a good boy, and you [illegible]uſt love your mother and take care of your brothers [illegible]d ſiſters: But you muſt not leave the company; [illegible]ght for your country while you are able, and rather [illegible]e than ſubmit or diſgrace yourſelf by being a cow-[illegible]d." With theſe words on his lips he expired about [illegible] hour after he was wounded.

York-Town, January 24, 1778.

LEFT at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in York-Town, about four weeks ago, a ſmall black [illegible]orſe, about four years old, has a ſwitch tail, lately [illegible]immed about his head, no brand nor ear-mark. Al-[illegible] a light bay Horſe, about 15 years old, and 15 [illegible]ands high, with a long blaze down his face. The [illegible]wners are deſired to come in ten days from the date [illegible]hereof, prove their property, pay charges and take [illegible]em away, or they will be ſold for the coſt, by

§ GEORGE STAKE.

DESERTED on the 31ſt of December, from General Duportail, La Ramé, a ſoldier in the [illegible]dependent regiment, commanded by Col. Armand, [illegible] the ſervice of the United States; he is about 23 [illegible]ars of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſmooth face, broad [illegible]t noſe, and has thick cheſtnut coloured hair; he [illegible]arried off with him a ſtrong well made bay horſe, a-[illegible]out 5 years old, belonging to the General, alſo a [illegible]double barrelled piſtol, a ſabre with a ſteel handle, a [illegible]air of ſhoe-buckles, a ſtock-buckle, a pair of ſpurs, a ſpoon and a fork, all of ſilver. He ſpeaks good [illegible]rench, but very bad Engliſh, and paſſed thro' York-Town on pretence of ſeeking lodgings for his maſter, [illegible]is thought he has taken the road for Baltimore. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter in any [illegible]al of this State, or ſends him to York-Town, ſhall [illegible]e handſomely rewarded, and have reaſonable char-[illegible]ges, paid by Colonel ARMAND. §

Carliſle, January 12, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber hath ſeized and diſtrained a red and white BULL, who often broke into his incloſure; the bull's face is all white, his near ear [illegible]opp'd, and the off ear ſlit. The owner is requeſted to pay the damages and coſts, and take him away.

§ GEORGE STEVENSON.

WHEREAS a certain deſerter being taken up in York-Town, having in his poſſeſſion a ſurtout coat, which he confeſſed he ſtole. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. FREDERICK YOUCE. ¶

To the Brave AMERICANS.

HEAVEN has given you the beſt country in t world, and power to defend it; I would ther fore aſk how long you mean to ſuffer the *bloody tools* a *dirty tyrant* to get the fruit of your land and mu der the innocent inhabitants?----The third campaig is now cloſed, ſince the Britiſh barbarians lifted the unhallowed hands againſt your freedom and li Meanneſs and deceit, cruelty and death, have marke all their ſteps; nothing remains to conſummate the infamy and guilt, they are both complete, and ha you done your duty, their *deſtruction* would have be complete alſo. Had the powers of the ſeveral State ſouth of Hudſon's river, been vigorouſly exerted ear the laſt campaign, Gen. Howe's army would ha been reduced to ſubmiſſion or flight long before Bu goyne's was; and the United States might have ſe the New-Year dawn without a cloud; or one enem in your territories to dim the golden ſcene.---But t want of timely exertion has protracted the war, whi now calls to the United States, with a voice powerfu as that of their Guardian Angel, for union, vigou ſpirit and deciſion; and that your army may go for early, and reap an harveſt of glory and triumph that before the enemy can be *reinforced* they may b *reduced*; and before they have time to ripen the plans for execution, you may complete their extirpa tion. By the bleſſing of Heaven, this may be done your path is plain before you; immediately fill you battalions, either for one campaign, or for a long term; puſh every wheel into motion, to provide eve thing which can be wanted for your early operations let your efforts increaſe with your difficulties, be *deter mined* to ſurmount them, and *you will do it*. *Beware of delays*, they have often been fatal to empires; an by the loſs of a day ages have been ruined. Thre months to come are worth countleſs millions to Ame rica; every moment is precious, for in theſe the ſeed of the next campaign is to be ſown. You do not want underſtanding to know, or abilities to perform, wha is neceſſary to accompliſh your wiſhes, and if you fail, it will be for want of ſpirited and deciſive exer tions. And is it poſſible you ſhould want SPIRIT, in a cauſe ſo noble, ſo divine! Every principle which ca warm the human heart, and wake the ſoul to actio the cries of injured innocence, the welfare of millions the infant and the aged, fond mothers, ſpotleſs vi gins, the voice of nature, and the blood of patri citizens and heroes, unite in the preſſing call to *exer tion*, to *immediate exertion*.

There is not a ſpot of American ground that wi not produce good men; every part of the United States glows with their ardent ſons, fired with th animating ſpirit of liberty; ſome of them have been more inured to war and more diſtinguiſhed in it than others; but *all are Americans*, and endued with a kin dred ſpirit, and this ſpirit wants only exerciſe to pro duce heroes. To prove this, the enemy never have been long in any of the States before the militia be came gallant warriors, and were ſoon a dread and terror to them. What then have you to fear? *Nothing* but want of immediate exertions through the States. Againſt your united efforts the enemy *cannot* ſtand, they would be no more in your hands then a cat in the paws of a lion. Therefore, NOW let all hands ſtudy, and all hands labour, to accompliſh the work before us, that we may *ſoon enjoy* the happy days of LIBERTY, PEACE and SAFETY, which ſhall be the ſure reward of your virtue.

A SOLDIER.

York-Town, January 2, 1778.

A MAN, who ſaid he lived in Baltimore, left a MARE in my cuſtody on the 16th of laſt month, with a promiſe of returning in a week; he is deſired to pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be immediately ſold for that purpoſe.

§ CASPER MILLER, Innholder.

TO BE SOLD.

A Pair of POCKET PISTOLS.

Inquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

In CONGRESS, *January* 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurance, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be ſitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the* 30th *of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

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